

Establishing Peace After World War I



*World Leaders Gather to Negotiate the Paris Peace Conference,
the Treaty of Versailles, and the League of Nations*

The Aftermath of the Great War

Determining Responsibility and Outlining Reparations

- ❖ The Great War ended on 11 November 1918 when the German government signed an armistice to end fighting with the Allies.
- ❖ Over nine million soldiers were dead and resentment about the war festered with the Allies blaming the war on the defeated Central Powers, wanting Germany and its allies to make reparations for the damage of the war. Germany, conversely, initially sidestepped accepting defeat.
- ❖ Gathering in France in January 1919, Allied leaders met at the Paris Peace Conference to decide what would come next. Attendees included “Big Four” members, American President Woodrow Wilson, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, Italian Premier Vittorio Orlando, and French Premier Georges Clemenceau.
- ❖ U.S. President Woodrow Wilson was one of the key leaders that came to dominate the conference with his Fourteen Points list that outlined his ideas for peace. Insisting on transparency during the negotiations, Wilson believed the peace agreement should be made openly and advocated for smaller militaries and most importantly the establishment of an international peacekeeping organization.
- ❖ At the outset the representatives agreed on creating an international League of Nations in which a group of nations would work together to keep the peace for all. In total more than forty nations joined the League of Nations. Agreeing to discuss problems instead of going to war, the league promised to back each other if any nation threatened another one of them. While the league was President Wilson’s dream, domestic politics prevented the United States from joining during the WWI era.
- ❖ As the Paris Peace Conference continued, other Allied leaders made demands for reparations including “Big Four” members Georges Clemenceau, the French leader who wanted to weaken Germany so that it would not pose any future threats to France. David Lloyd George, the British prime minister also requested harsh treatment for Germany.
- ❖ On 7 May 1919, the allies presented the completed peace treaty to the German envoy. In June 1919, the Allies and Germans signed the Treaty of Versailles which forced Germany to take the blame for the war in its entirety. The treaty demanded Germany pay more than \$30 billion for damages caused during the war and limited the size of Germany’s military. Additionally, it gave hundreds of square miles of territory back to France and took away Germany’s overseas colonies in Africa, China, and the south seas.
- ❖ The Germans reluctantly signed the Treaty of Versailles that changed the map of Eastern Europe. The Allies drew up separate treaties with the other Central Powers, including the Austrian envoy. Areas that once belonged to Germany and the Central Powers were now independent nations. The heavy handed and arguably one-sided terms of the treaties created a peaceful but tense international atmosphere that would in time boil over as the Central Powers shouldered the responsibility for World War I.
- ❖ Domestically, Americans considered what role the United States should play in the emerging international order, how to reintegrate veterans, and how best to remember and honor the sacrifices of those who served. The Great War had seismically shaken the lives of Americans and shaped a modern world in which domestic society now needed to adapt.

Peace Without Victory

The American President Champions the Inherent Peace of Democracies

THE WEATHER
Philadelphia, Sept. 25. — Fair and
warm today, but showers
tomorrow and next day.

Evening Public Ledger EXTRA
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH
PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918
PRICE TWO CENTS

**AMERICANS WHIP FOE ON 2 BATTLEFRONTS;
BRITISH WIN BULWARK DEFENDING CAMBRAI;
WILSON DEMANDS JUST PEACE FOR WORLD**

IF IT HELPS WIN THE WAR, THE STAR IS FOR IT

F. L. L.
These letters stand for "Fourth Liberty Loan," and are not intended to be read in the hands of your child.

The Seattle Star NIGHT EDITOR
TWO CENTS PER COPY
THE GREATEST DAILY CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
PUBLISHED BY THE SEATTLE STAR COMPANY, 1000 PINE STREET, SEATTLE, WASH., U. S. A.
VOLUME 20, NO. 182
SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918
Weather Forecast: Tonight and Sunday, clear, with light breeze; temperature, 50 to 60.

ALLIES ANNOUNCE TERMS

PUSH HIM OVER!



Outline Peace to Bulgaria

Star Liberty Bell Ringer No. 6

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE BEGINS WITH A RUSH

CAMBRAI OPEN TO CAPTURE BY BRITISH ARMY

YANKEES BREAK THRU DEFENSES

British Capture 10,000 and 200 Guns in Drive

❖ Like most Americans, Wilson reacted to the atrocities of the Great War ravaging Europe with horror, initially seeking to spare the United States the consequences of total war.

❖ Championing the American ideals of democracy, President Wilson, acclaimed as the "Prince of Peace" proclaimed before Congress "I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere," when seeking his quixotic plan for "peace without victory."

❖ Emphasizing democratic principals and self-determination as the basis for peace, President Wilson foreshadowed future world events by acknowledging that any "victory would mean peace forced upon a loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished."

GERMANY ASKS PEACE EXTRA
EXTRA ON WILSON'S 14 POINTS

Thousands Gather for Celebration When News of Peace Move Comes

WILSON THE MAN OF HOUR

NO PEACE TALK UNTIL GERMAN TROOPS LEAVE FRANCE, BELGIUM, RUSSIA

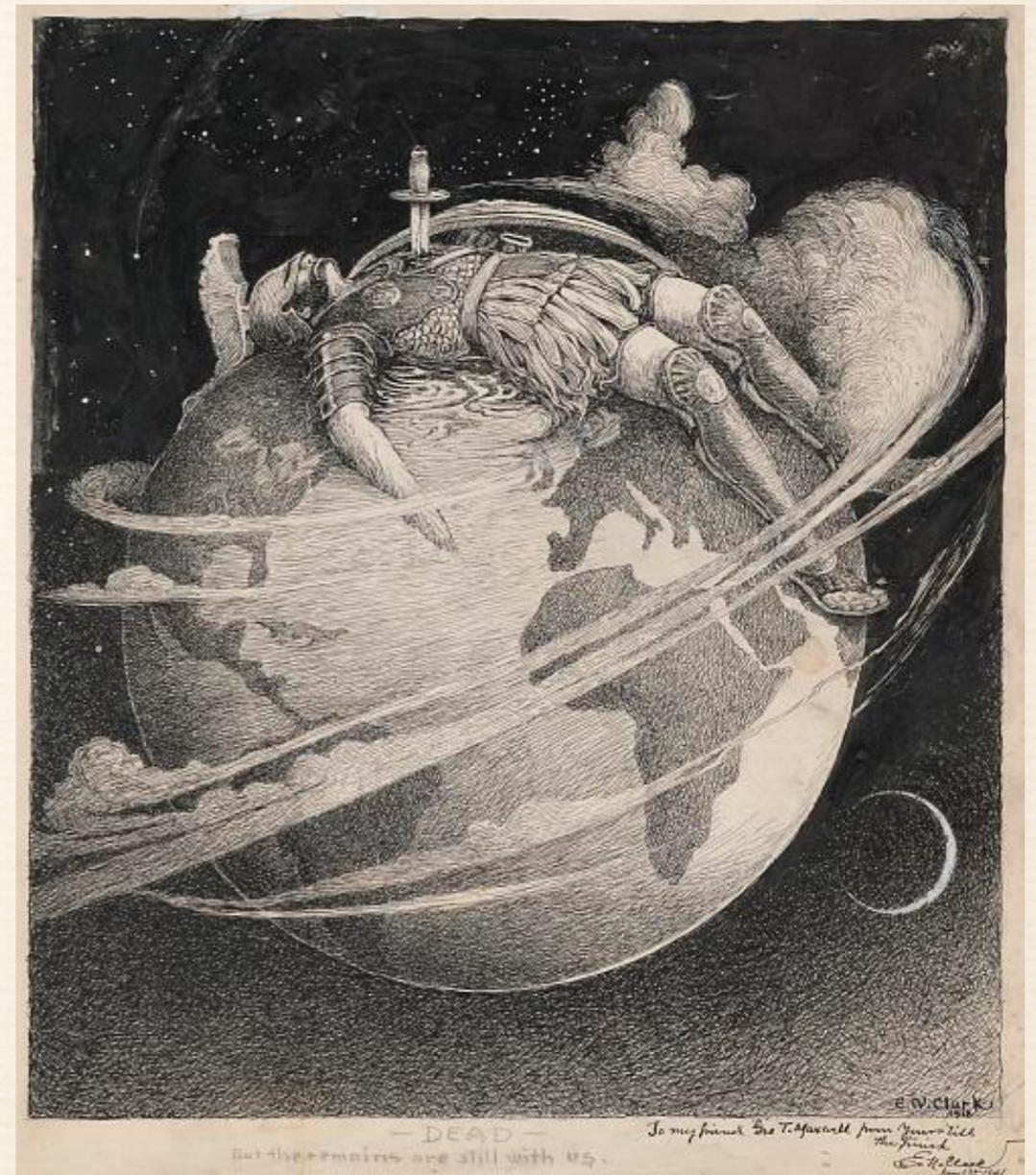


LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A New World Order Emerges

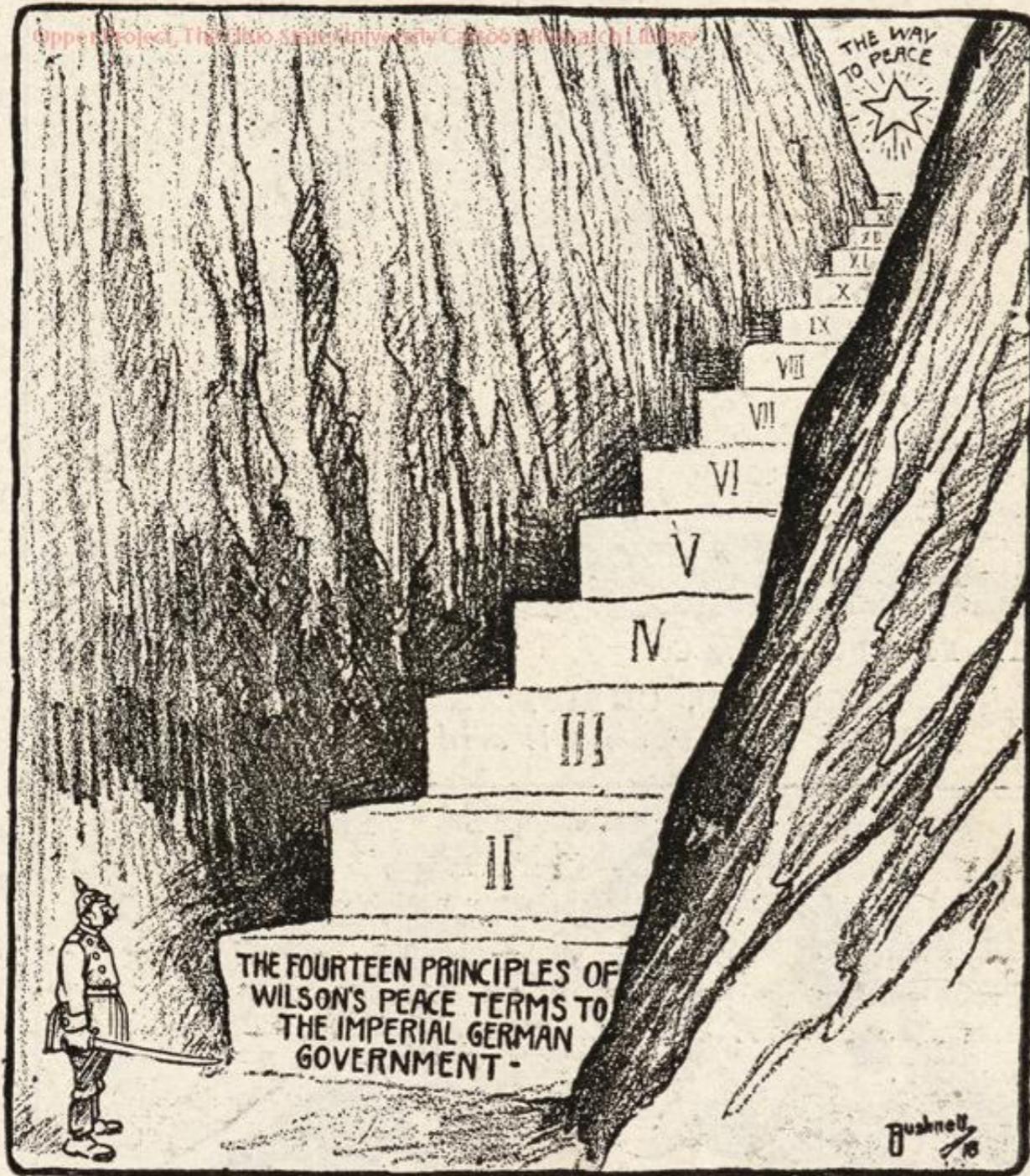
With What Remains International Rebuilding Begins

- ❖ The end of the war ushered collective relief around the globe. In its wake, the conflict left looming questions of international geopolitical structure and how the world after the Great War would be ordered.
- ❖ The significant and world-changing events of war dismantled four large and powerful empires—Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, Russian, and German.
- ❖ The weakened state of Europe and President Wilson’s promise of “self-determination” coupled with the wartime contributions of colonial troops planted seeds of decolonization in Asia and Africa.
- ❖ Communism threatened the governments of Germany and Italy as a Communist revolution took hold in Russia.
- ❖ The rapid circulation of millions of people put in motion by the war led to a global exchange of ethnicities, ideas, customs, and artistic expression creating a new internationalized culture. The rise of the common appreciation and international interest in the form of jazz music was one of the more apparent and notable examples.
- ❖ In this transformed world, America took a prominent place on the world stage, prompting Americans to confront the challenges of how to help negotiate a lasting international peace while upholding the principles President Wilson and others claimed the country had fought for.
- ❖ Domestic discussions on America’s role in redrawing the map of the world, particularly in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa focused around fair treatment for the former imperial territories of the defeated Central Powers.



Wilson's Fourteen Points

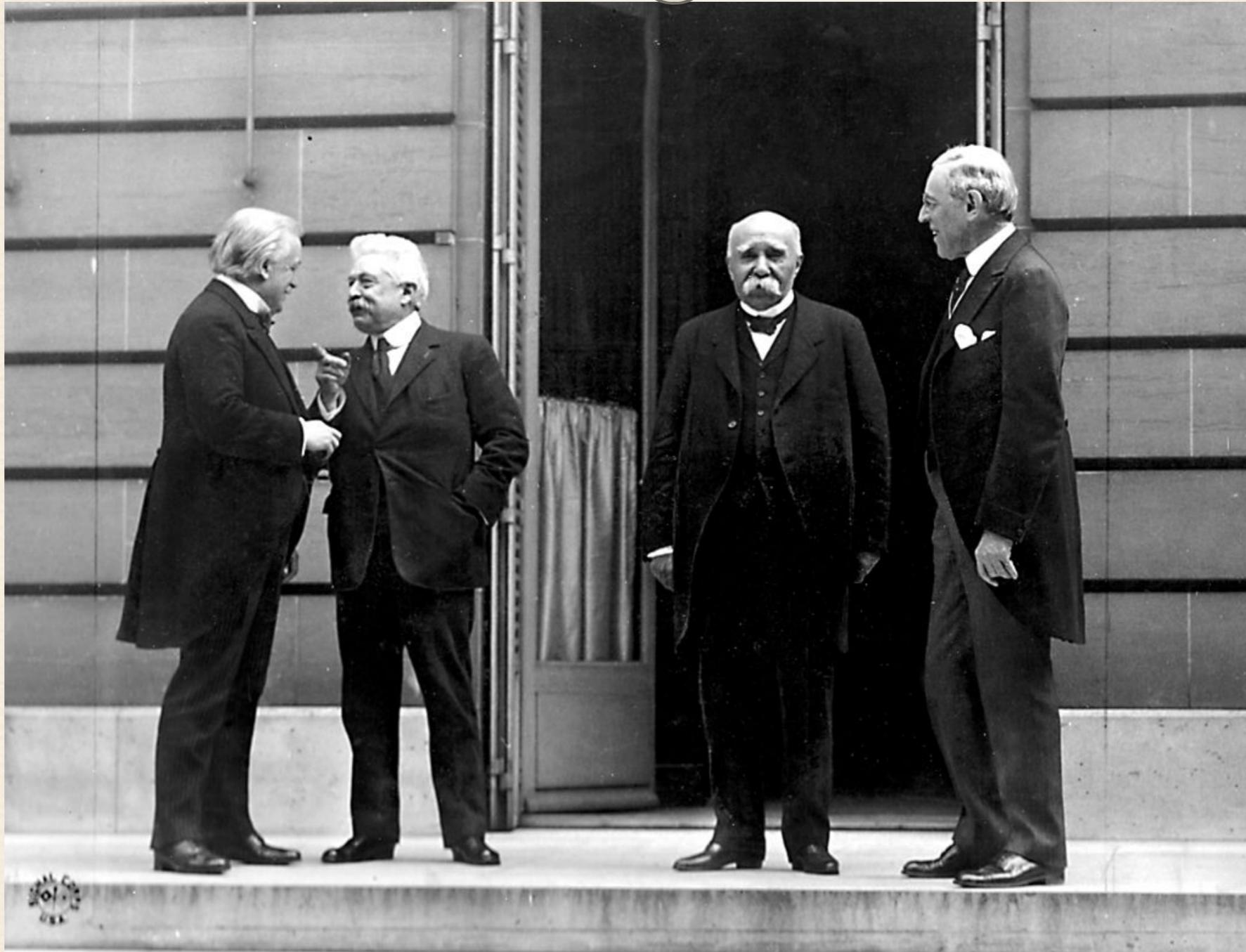
A Vision for a New and Peaceful Postwar World Order



IT'S THE ONLY WAY OUT, WILHELM!
From the Central Press Association (Cleveland, Ohio)

- ❖ Prior to the war's end in November 1918, President Wilson, gave an address on 8 January 1918 outlining his "Fourteen Points" which sought to foster global collaboration and free trade among nations.
- ❖ Before the armistice, Wilson advocated a peace settlement in Europe based on what he believed was sound principle and humane justice.
- ❖ Envisioning a peaceful international order, Wilson sought freedom of the seas, arms limitations, the return of sovereignty to territories conquered by Germany, autonomy for nationalities ruled by the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, and a new association of nations that guaranteed the political independence and territorial integrity of all states.
- ❖ The international conference that convened in Paris in January 1919 to negotiate a peace settlement presented the president the opportunity to realize this vision by working with other allied leaders.

The “Big Four”



Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library

(L-R:) British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, Italian Premier Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, French Premier Georges Clemenceau, and American President Woodrow Wilson in Versailles, May 1919.

“Wilson bores me with his Fourteen Points; why, God Almighty has only ten!”

-Georges Clemenceau

Paris Peace Conference

The War's World Changing Impact Divides U.S. Allies & American Opinion

- ❖ The profound world changing impact of the war left some U.S. allies and even Americans with ideas contrary to Wilson's proposals.
- ❖ One of the difficult questions at the Paris Peace Conference was whether, and in what manner, to allow Russian participation. While Russia had been an Allied combatant for nearly three years, the second stage of the internal Russian Revolution took the country out of the war.
- ❖ Four months after the Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin obtained power in November 1917, Russia made peace with Germany and forfeited a quarter of its territory. By the summer of 1918, Russia was engulfed in civil war as multiple factions sought to depose Lenin's Communist government.
- ❖ President Wilson expressed skepticism that the Russian people could be adequately represented by a single faction and ultimately, no Russian delegates participated in the Paris peace talks.
- ❖ As the conference delegates negotiated compromises, Wilson hoped for the formation of a League of Nations, an organization where disputes between countries could be addressed. The resulting Treaty of Versailles imposed severe terms on Germany, arousing criticism within the United States, but most objections centered on the League of Nations.

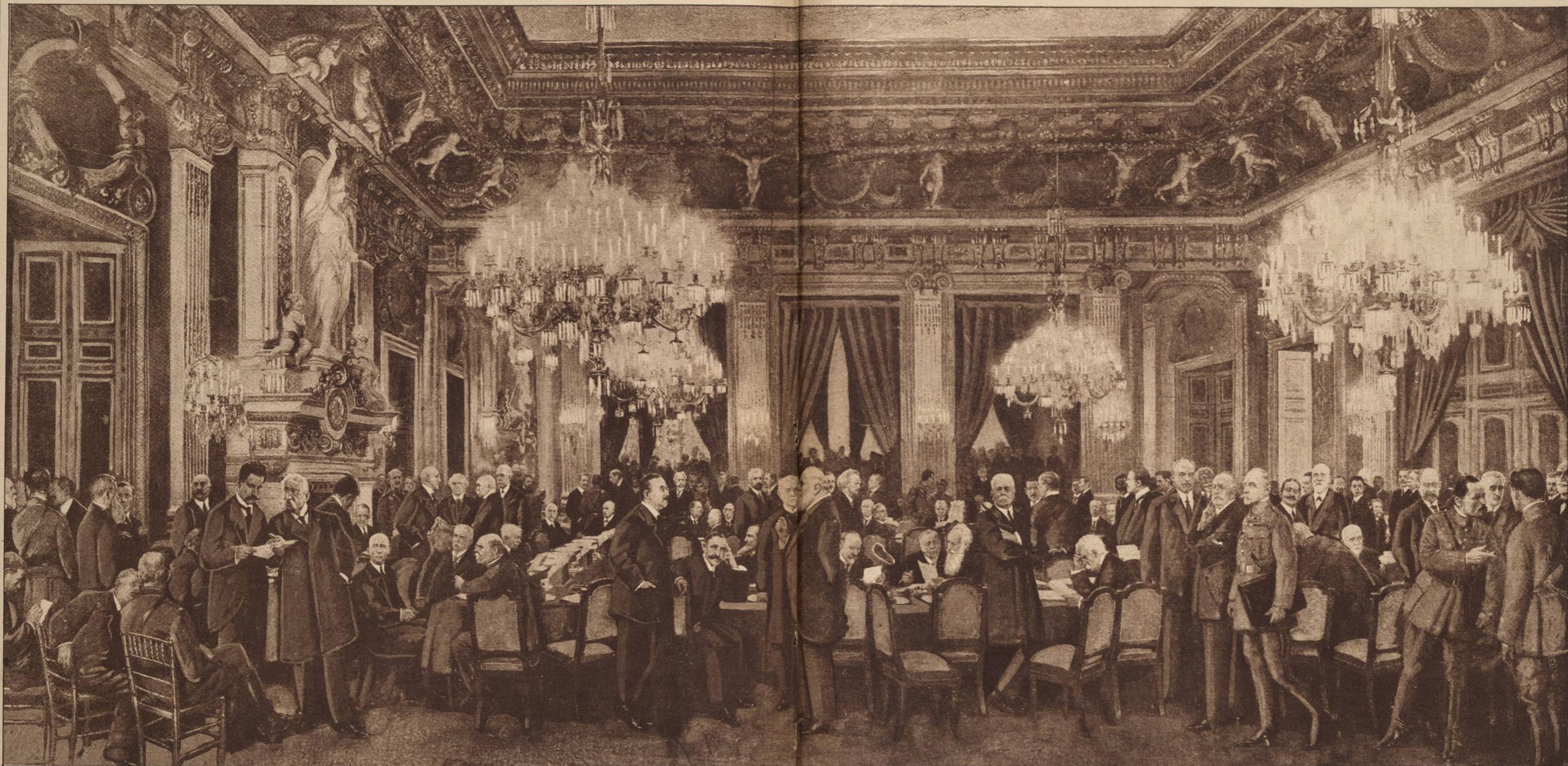


National Archives

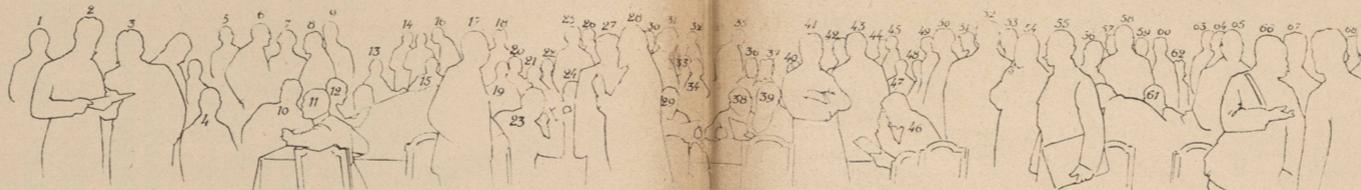


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Allied Peace Delegates Assembled in Hall of the Clock, Quai d'Orsay, Paris, Where Peace Treaty Was Framed



THE following names and numbers apply to the lower sketch. Each figure there outlined is fully shown in a corresponding pose in the drawing above: 1. M. Dutasta, Secretary. 2. M. Berthelot. 3. M. Pichon, France. 4. E. M. House, United States. 5. Lieut. Col. Hankey. 6. President Wilson, United States. 7. Lloyd George, Great Britain. 8. M. Clemenceau, France. 9. A. J. Balfour, Great Britain. 10. H. White, United States. 11. General Tasker Bliss, United States. 12. Robert Lansing, United States. 13. Lord Milner, Great Britain. 14. Bonar Law, Great Britain. 15. G. N. Barnes, Great Britain. 16. Lord Robert Cecil, Great Britain. 17. M. Tardieu, France. 18. R. L. Borden, Canada. 19. Prince Charoon, Siam. 20. J. Ward, New Zealand. 21. Phya Bibadh Kosha, Siam. 22. W. M. Hughes, Australia. 23. L. L. Klotz, France. 24. M. Benes, Czechoslovakia. 25. M. Bratiano, Rumania. 26. General Botha, South Africa. 27. M. Cambon, France. 28. Leon Bourgeois, France. 29. M. Vesnitch, Serbia. 30. Roman Dmowski,



PLENARY SESSION OF PEACE CONFERENCE WHERE FINAL DECISIONS WERE REACHED. Most of the work of the Peace Conference has been necessarily done by committees. The vast complexity of problems relating to the armistice, territory, reparations and a host of related questions made intensive study by experts essential on each subject. The conclusions reached by the committees were afterward submitted to the full conference and were there accepted, rejected, or modified before they were written into the Peace Treaty. A drawing of such a plenary session was made by J. Simont of the French journal *L'Illustration* and is reproduced above. It brings out with remarkable clearness the features of practically every member of the Conference. By consulting the numbered outlines in the lower sketch the figures shown in the drawing can be identified.

Poland. 31. M. Paderewski, Poland. 32. Jan Smuts, South Africa. 33. W. F. Massey, New Zealand. 34. M. Burgos, Panama. 35. Maharajah of Bikaner, India. 36. Lord Sinha, India. 37. L'Emir Feisal, Arabia. 38. M. Trumbitch, Serbia. 39. N. Pashitch, Serbia. 40. Prince Haidar, Arabia. 41. M. Orlando, Italy. 42. Dr. Moniz, Portugal. 43. Dr. Villela, Portugal. 44. M. Matsui, Japan. 45. Baron Makino, Japan. 46. M. Sonnino, Italy. 47. Marquis Saionji, Japan. 48. M. de Alsua, Ecuador. 49. M. King, Liberia. 50. M. Calderon, Peru. 51. M. Mantoux, interpreter. 52. Marquis Raggi, Italy. 53. M. Guilbaud, Haiti. 54. M. Barzillai, Italy. 55. Marshal Foch, France. 56. M. Politis, Greece. 57. M. Blanco, Uruguay. 58. M. Venizelos, Greece. 59. Lou Tseng Tsiang, China. 60. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, China. 61. M. Bustamante, Cuba. 62. M. Montes, Bolivia. 63. M. Mendes, Guatemala. 64. M. Magalhaes, Brazil. 65. M. Vandervelde, Belgium. 66. General Weygand, aid to Marshal Foch, France. 67. M. Hymans, Belgium. 68. E. Pessoa, Brazil. 69. M. Vandenheuvel, Belgium.

German Reparations

War Materials Surrendered to Allies Prevent The Resumption of German Hostilities

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN
AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR 12 PAGES PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918 VOL. XXIX, NO. 128

"PRICE OF PEACE JUSTICE TO ALL"---WILSON GERMANS YIELD POSITIONS TO AMERICANS

**PRESIDENT GIVES ANSWER TO PEACE
TALK OF CENTRAL POWERS; PEACE NOT
NOW QUESTION OF COMING TO TERMS**

**HAND TO HAND
FIGHT GIVES
GERMANS HINT
YANKEE 'PEP'**

**BULGARIA READY TO QUIT,
ASKS ARMISTICE TO MAKE
TERMS; BLOW TO GERMANY**

**ONLY FIRST 100
DRAFT NUMBERS
TO BE PRINTED**

**ENEMY EFFORTS
TO WITHSTAND
ATTACK FUTILE**

(By the Associated Press)
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations, the instrumentality determined close-up. Scrap formed not before or after, but at the peace conference; and Germany, as a member, "will have to relearn her character not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows."
This was President Wilson's answer, given tonight before an audience of fourth Liberty loan workers here, to the question asked by the speaker, "What is the price of peace?"

(By the Associated Press)
Determined Close-up. Scrap Forces Hints to Abandon Strong Positions in Muddy Fields of Champaign.

(By the Associated Press)
WITH THE WELDING of the armies of the entente into a compact whole under command of the inter-allied war council, guided by the master strategy of Marshal Foch, apparently has come the first break in the united front of the Central powers.

(By the Associated Press)
Bulgaria, smallest of the Teutonic allies, seems to have struck her colors. Premier Malloff has asked for an armistice to consider terms of peace. Whether he is acting upon his own responsibility as the representative

All Others Will Go Directly To the Draft Boards and Will Be Made Public By Them As Received

(Specialist A. J. Lewis Story)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Wilson's answer to the question of the price of peace, given tonight before an audience of fourth Liberty loan workers here, to the question asked by the speaker, "What is the price of peace?"

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Surrender of German High Seas Fleet to British Off Coast of Scotland

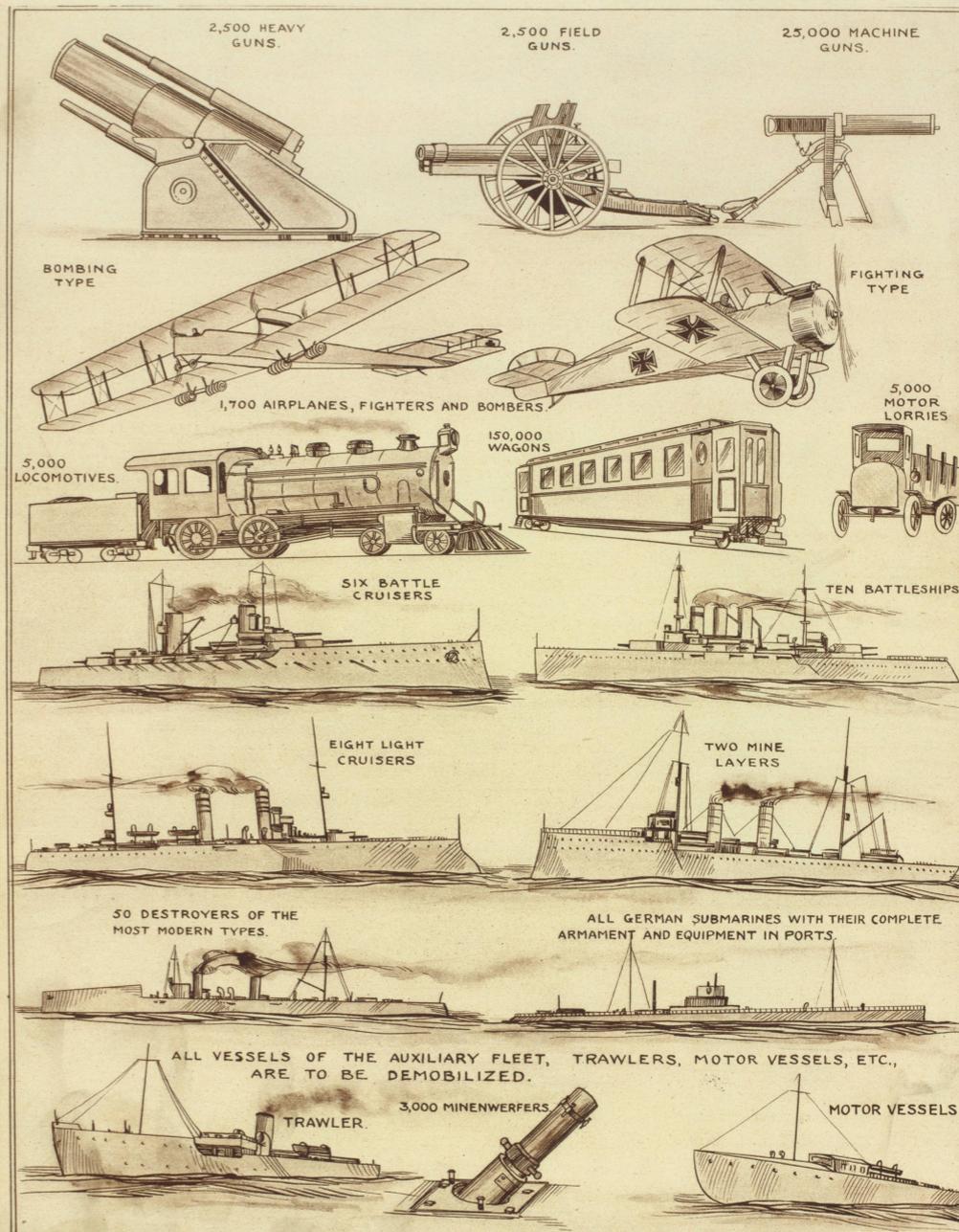


VIEW FROM A BRITISH DESTROYER OF THE GERMAN FLEET STEAMING IN TO SURRENDER, MORNING OF NOV. 21, 1918.

(© British Official.)

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Vast German War Material Surrendered to Allies

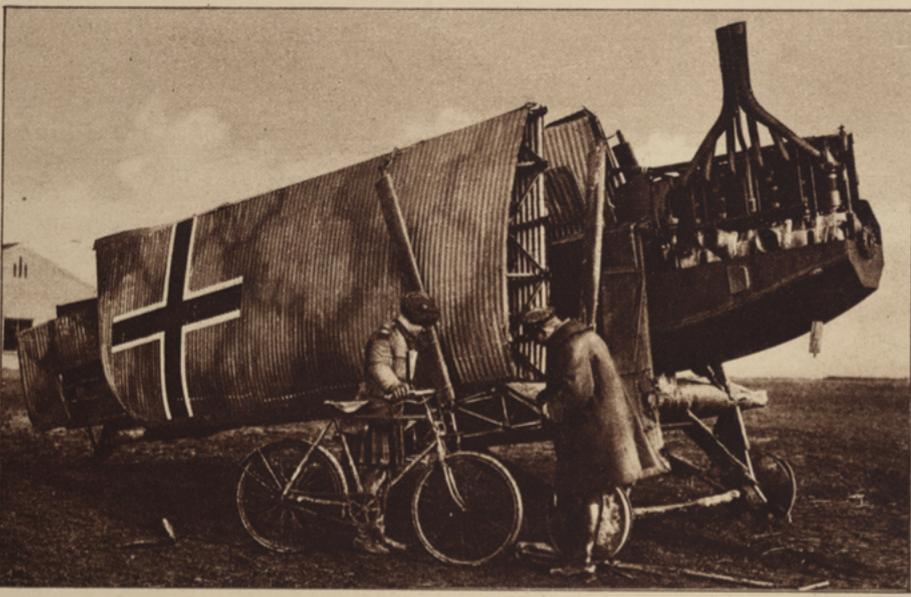
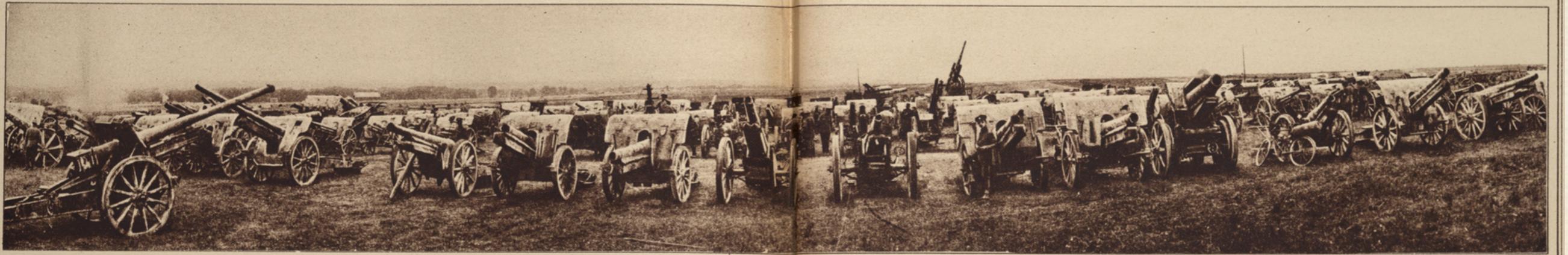


A PICTORIAL SUMMARY THAT ENABLES ONE TO GRASP THE WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES DEMANDED BY THE TERMS OF ARMISTICE TO PREVENT THE RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES BY GERMANY.

GERMANY'S war strength was so diminished by the armistice that all chance of further successful prosecution of the war by her was eliminated. The terms included the delivery of 2,500 heavy guns and an equal number of field guns, 25,000 machine guns and 3,000 minenwerfers. Naval surrenders included ten battleships, six battle cruisers, eight light cruisers, two mine layers, fifty destroyers, and all submarines, with their complete equipment. In addition, all vessels of the auxiliary fleet trawlers, motor vessels, &c., were to be disarmed and their armament and crews put on shore; 1,700 airplanes—bombers and fighters—were also to be delivered to the Allies. In the realm of transportation the terms demanded the giving up of 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 railroad cars, and 5,000 motor trucks. All other material—food, ammunition, coal—not removed within the period fixed for the evacuation were to remain in the hands of the Entente. Harbor facilities and railway equipment were to remain intact.

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Vast War Material Yielded Up By the Germans to the Allies After the Cessation of Hostilities, Nov. 11, 1918



CANADIAN SOLDIERS CLOSELY INSPECTING THE FAMOUS ALL-STEEL GERMAN AIR-PLANE WHOSE ARMORED SIDES DEFIED BULLETS. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

HUGE GERMAN GUNS GATHERED ON A GREAT PLAIN NEAR THE BORDER TO BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS OF ARMISTICE. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



180 leichte Maschinen
53 schwere Gewehre
180 legers fusils
53 lourds machines
180 light machine
53 heavy guns



ONE OF THE FRENCH COMMISSIONERS STANDING BENEATH THE LONG BORE OF A HEAVY GUN THAT A FEW WEEKS BEFORE HAD TRIED TO CHECK THE ALLIED ADVANCE.



SIGN LEFT BY GENERAL VON PETERSDORF OF THE GERMAN ARMY ON A PILE OF AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND LIGHT MACHINE GUNS LEFT AT LONGUYON, FRANCE. (© U. S. Official.)

MOTOR TRUCKS ARRIVING IN MONTAUBOUR, GERMANY, DEC. 23, 1918, TO BE DELIVERED UP TO THE AMERICAN FIRST DIVISION AT THAT PLACE.

A FEATURE OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS WAS THE STIPULATION THAT 5,000 LIGHT AND HEAVY GUNS BE SURRENDERED. SOME ARE HERE ASSEMBLED.



On League of Nations

Newton Diehl Baker, Secretary of War

The speculated doubt and the fears of the timid with regard to the treaty and the League of Nations have now all been discussed. The great document which the president brought back from Paris has been analyzed and dissected in the cold atmosphere of higher criticism, but little has been said about the life of the document itself, the necessity for a new order in our diplomatic and international relations. One might almost suppose from the discussion that the literary merits of the paper were the chief points of interest.

Meantime, it is necessary to remember that the lack of such a league in 1914 threw the world into the chaos of this war. Terrified statesmen endeavored to sustain the delicately poised balance of power. They ran here and there, uttering their oldtime cautions and speaking with pathetic diligence for what they called a formula that would compose the mad impulses which were threatening to engulf the world. They failed because the means were not adapted to the ends -- because in the modern world, things move too fast for the stagecoach diplomacy of the Middle Ages.

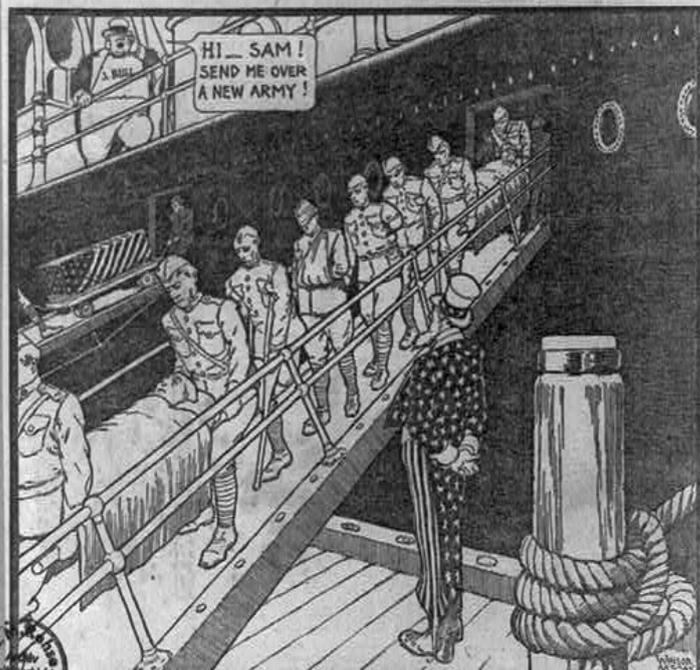
Had there been a League of Nations then, could Sir Edward Grey have summoned into conference the authoritative representatives of the great civilized powers, and through them have focused the intelligence and the conscience of mankind on the Austro-Serbian quarrel? There would have been gained the priceless moment of meditation which would have enabled the heady currents of racial and national passion to be allayed. Today there would be in all in the devastated countries of the world that calm progress which a continuation of peaceful civilization ensures. Billions of wealth, now utterly lost and destroyed, would still be in existence to comfort and enrich the life of nations, and millions of men, women, and children, gunned to death in battle, or carried away by famine and pestilence, would still be alive to enjoy the normal portion of human happiness and to contribute by their labor and their love to the making of a better world. The four horsemen of the apocalypse rode abroad in the world, taking their toll among the fairest and best of the children of men, only because their was no bridle, no League of Nations to restrain their wild and destructive force.

The question of this hour therefore is not whether a classically phrased and inerrant document has been drawn, but whether the fairest hope of men shall be realized. If we have but the goodness and the faith necessary to make any league of nations work, we can make this one work. The people will furnish the faith, if the statesmen will but stand aside. Thus only can we match our works with the devotion of our soldiers, and gather for their children the fruits of their sacrifice and their victories.

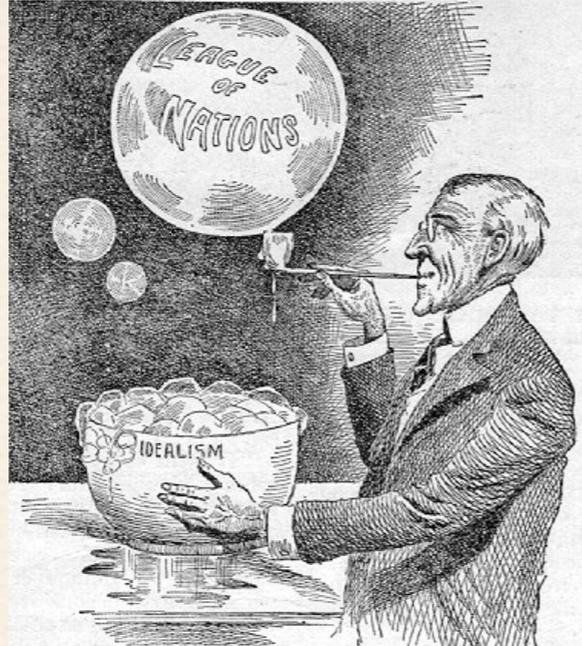
The League of Nations

Domestic Opposition Prevents Lasting American Involvement

IF WE WERE IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



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Literary Digest

- ❖ Wilson believed an international organization that allowed countries of all sizes from around the world to collaborate and provide a forum for resolving interstate conflicts could prevent future world wars.
- ❖ Drawing on predominant thinking in the United States and Europe, Wilson composed a draft covenant describing how a League of Nations should work. No such global organization, embracing all nations, irregardless of size, had ever existed.
- ❖ Despite President Wilson's efforts to establish and promote the League to achieve a peaceful postwar order and support from the American public, the United States Senate refused to join.
- ❖ Ultimately, the United States would play a very different role in the postwar world from the one Wilson had envisioned.



REAR VIEW.

Literary Digest

League of Nations

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, U.S. Senator from Nebraska and
Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

[The trouble with Senators who oppose the League of Nations]

The trouble with Senators who oppose the League of Nations is that they are thinking of the days that are gone and gone forever. The conquering empires of the world have been wiped out. The fall of Russia and Germany and Austria-Hungary removed from the world the last representatives of the conquering spirit and of autocratic power. The world is now democratic. Senators should cease to turn their eyes to the past and should turn them to the future, and see what we have before us.

The spirit of democracy has come into its own. We have come into a new world. We are about to organize the democracies of the earth to establish law and order among the nations. And we can do it now for the first time in the history of the world. We need take in no despots. We need take into consideration no conquering empire. That day has gone, and we have come into a new era. The senators should realize it. Let them grasp the fact that the spirit of the age is to end conquest. That the spirit of the age is to have the people rule. That the spirit of the age is that government shall be content to serve their own people and not to despoil others. Let them see the New World as it is, and the new spirit which inspires it. Let them appreciate the fact that humanity is not willing to sacrifice itself further, that men and women demand of their government that as the fruit of this terrible war an agreement shall be entered into for the preservation of world peace in the future. If senators will turn from the past towards the future, they will behold a new heaven and a new earth, not a millennium perhaps, but a world in which the affairs of nations are to be administered in justice and reason and humanity. A world in which the chief affair of government shall be peace and development and progress. A world in which man shall attain its highest destiny and happiness. This was impossible in the days of tyrants and autocrats and conquerors, but it is possible in the new age of liberty, statesmanship, and philanthropy.

The late war cost seven million lives, and millions more of cripples. It has destroyed hundreds of towns, it has widowed millions of wives, it has brought in its train the inevitable consequences of war, pestilence, and famine. One of the war diseases alone has cost this country over three hundred thousand lives of the civilian population. It has let loose and inflamed the passions and lusts of man, and crushed and humiliated millions of women. Massacre, torture, and assassinations have accompanied it. Law and order have been overthrown. Bolshevism and anarchy have been profligated. The confidence of men in government has been shaken. It will never be restored until governments devise some way to end war. The League of Nations is that way.

An association of nations

Warren G. Harding, U.S. Senator from Ohio

My countrymen, we believe the unspeakable sorrows, the immeasurable sacrifices, the awakened convictions, and the aspiring conscience of humankind must commit the nations of the earth to a new and better relationship. It need not be discussed now what motives plunged the world into war. It need not be inquired whether we asked the sons of this republic to defend our national rights, as I believe we did, or to purge the Old World of the accumulated ills of rivalry and greed. The sacrifices will be in vain if we cannot acclaim a new order with added security to civilization and peace maintained.

One may readily sense the conscience of our America. I am sure I understand the purpose of the dominant group of the Senate. We were not seeking to defeat a world aspiration. We were resolved to safeguard America. We were resolved then even as we are today, and will be tomorrow, to preserve this free and independent republic. Let those now responsible or seeking responsibility propose the surrender, whether with interpretations, apologies, or reluctant reservations from which our rights are to be omitted. We welcome the referendum to the American people on the preservation of America, and the Republican party pledges its defense of the preserved inheritance of national freedom.

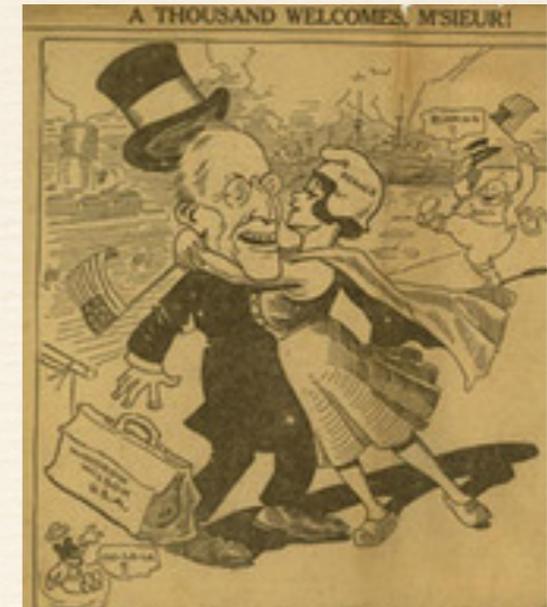
In the call of the conscience of America is peace. Peace that closes the gaping wound of world war and silences the impassioned voices of international envy and distrust. Heeding this call, and knowing as I do the disposition of Congress, I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as the Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign. Then we may turn to our readjustment at home and proceed deliberately and reflectively to that hoped for world relationship which shall satisfy both conscience and aspirations, and still hold us free from menacing involvement.

I can hear in the call of conscience an insistent voice for the largely reduced armaments throughout the world, with attending reduction of burdens upon peace-loving humanity. We wish to give of American influence and example. We must give of American leadership to that invaluable accomplishment. I can speak unreservedly of the American aspirations and the Republican committal for an association of nations cooperating in sublime accord to attain and preserve peace through justice rather than force, determined to add to security through international law, so clarified that no misconstruction can be possible without affronting world honor. It is better to be the free and disinterested agents of international justice and advancing civilization with the covenant of conscience, than to be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives the military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world. No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no [actions] mandatory, however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this republic to war. Their supreme sacrifice shall be only asked for America and its call of honor. There is sanctity in that right which we will not surrender to any other power on earth.

America After the War

Domestic and International Attitudes Shift Toward the American President and His Policies

- ❖ While Americans rejoiced at the armistice ending the war, widespread social disruption and political change soon followed.
- ❖ The U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles peace pact as well as President Wilson's intentions to include the United States in the emerging League of Nations.
- ❖ The brief foray into internationalism brought by expanded economic trade and military intervention exposed the nation to the horrors of war and a flu pandemic that killed millions worldwide.
- ❖ While many Americans longed for a return to prewar social stratification and isolationism, others continued the push for change including women who won the vote and African Americans who wanted to retain opportunities gained during the war. In spite of their wartime service, both groups had little success.
- ❖ Internationally, President Wilson was honored when he arrived in Europe prior to the peace conference in Paris. Crowds lined the streets in the city as the Italian king, queen, and cabinet made the American president an honorary Roman citizen.
- ❖ In Poland, the government conferred their country's highest decoration, the Order of the White Eagle, upon President Wilson in recognition of his role in the re-establishment of a free Polish state. Prevented by the Emoluments Clause of the United States Constitution from accepting decorations by a foreign government while president, Wilson consented to receive the honor in 1922 after his term of office was over.
- ❖ Wilson's reception in Rome and other Allied cities reflected international gratitude for American military intervention in the war and signaled popular support for the president's peace proposals, including a League of Nations for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919.
- ❖ Conversely, the president's popularity alarmed other Allied leaders who had different agendas for the postwar settlement which laid uneven foundations for lasting peace after the Great War.



Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library



Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library

Extension Activity: The Military Lens
Reintegration to Civilian Life as the American Expeditionary
Forces Return from Duty Overseas

The Soldier's Perspective

First Person Artistic Expression Depict the Realities of War

- ❖ The Great War geopolitically remade the world and transformed how multicultural societies engaged and related to military conflict.
- ❖ The form and distribution of artistic expression during the time contributed to this global transformation as prior war art was created long after the actual conflicts, romanticized battles, and predominantly focused on heroic military leaders.
- ❖ World War I marked a turning point in the appearance of military and combat artwork morphing to capture the reality of war by first-hand participants.
- ❖ Recruited by the U.S. Army, professional artists were the first of their kind to serve in the AEF. Other combat artists were ordinary soldiers who created artwork as forms of self-expression.
- ❖ Works of art from the perspective of boots on the ground soldiers illuminate the human element of combat and shed light on the war in a very compelling way.

Artist Soldiers



Army Art Collection



Army Art Collection

Soldier Artists

Video 

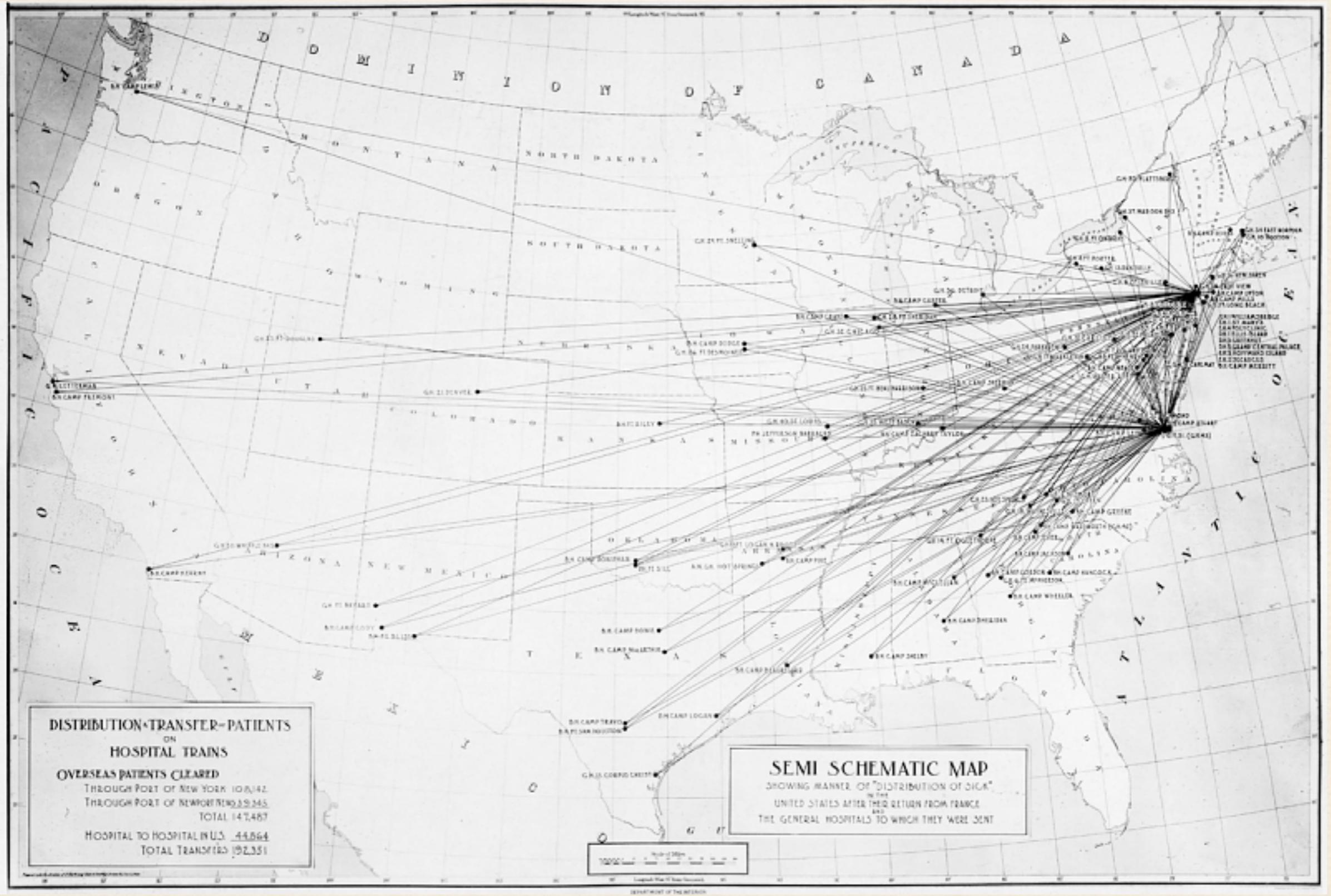
Going Home

Troop Demobilization: The Final Challenge for the Army Medical Department

- ❖ The challenge of demobilizing and preserving the health of two million soldiers as they moved from camp to camp overseas then from camp to camp back in the United States was no small undertaking for the Army Medical Department.
- ❖ The Medical Department provided care for the sick and wounded who had already returned to the United States before the war's end and the many more that were brought back after the armistice.
- ❖ Demobilization physical examinations were administered for all troops in the AEF, regardless of whether they went overseas or never left the United States during the war. This aided the department in distinguishing the processes and services for troops with physical problems related to military service and those whose medical problems were not related.
- ❖ The Medical Department assumed responsibility for troop rehabilitation so that upon discharge from active service, all veterans were as prepared as possible to resume productive civilian lives.
- ❖ Troops occupying barracks at former stateside mobilization camps were discharged to make room for soldiers returning from Europe, however determining the physical viability of stateside troops proved laborious as all troops were examined to reveal whether any disability they may have had was exacerbated by military service or service related.
- ❖ College-level and technical training educational programs were devised to occupy men waiting to embark in France for their return to the United States after the 11 November 1918 armistice signing so that they returned with employable occupation skills.
- ❖ To prevent the spread of infection, troops were treated for illness, including rampant venereal disease, and deloused prior to receiving final clearance for boarding ships destined for the United States. Certification was required to provide adequate medical proof of treatment.
- ❖ The process of reversing troop eastward mobilization to westward demobilization across the Atlantic Ocean limited the number of troops that could be transported back to the United States to no more than 110,000 men a month.
- ❖ Upon arriving to U.S. debarkation ports, troops were deloused and checked for venereal disease again before being sent to camps throughout the country where they received final thorough examination separating those fit for discharge and unfit for discharge.
- ❖ Fit soldiers received discharge 48 hours after their return to the camps by the same medical boards that had been utilized to conduct troop mobilization exams. The goal of the medical boards was to detect any ailment or disability that might have been missed in earlier examinations or concealed by soldiers anxious to return to their families. Unfit soldiers were moved either to base hospitals for treatment or convalescent centers from where they could be discharged from the Army on a surgeon's certificate of disability or return to their organizations for discharge by medical boards.

AEF Reintegration

Returning Troops Disperse Across America to Receive Treatment & Discharge Orders



AEF Reintegration Efforts

Caring for Wounded Warriors Returning from Duty Overseas

- ❖ Battlefield treatment for wounded soldiers entailed a highly organized, hierarchical system that moved injured men quickly off the front lines, back through successive levels of care.
- ❖ Treating and returning soldiers to active service as fast as possible was the primary goal of battlefield medicine.
- ❖ After the war, Americans implemented lessons learned from the medical experiences of European nations. Adopting European methods, the United States was concerned with restoring disabled men to full functionality after the war.
- ❖ Innovative rehabilitation therapies helped injured soldiers heal, develop job skills, and return to productive life as a civilian and off of government disability pensions.



IGNAL CORPS
USA

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“It’s harder to demobilize than to mobilize.”
—The Army Medical Department

Rehabilitation & Reintegration

Expanding Postwar Medical Treatment Facilities and Programs

- ❖ Aware of the massive casualties suffered by belligerent nations and still paying benefits to 650,000 Civil War veterans and widows, the U.S. government was mindful of the cost for care of disabled veterans including the more than 200,000 Americans injured in WWI.
- ❖ Money appropriated during armistice negotiations was requested to expand American medical facilities for the returning American Expeditionary Forces. Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, the nations preeminent facility for providing care for soldiers, received a surplus of funds to expand in anticipation of a large number of wounded soldiers returning from war.
- ❖ To aid AEF soldiers, the U.S. Army instituted a physical and occupational therapy program termed “reconstruction” to coordinate rehabilitation care for soldiers seeking to restore physical, social, educational, and economic health.

FEBRUARY 26, 1919.

th Us

KEEP FIGHTERS FIT MAY BE NEW JOB OF WALTER REED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

control of that disease; while on the present faculty, Col. Russell is responsible for the elimination of the typhoid scourge from the army. At present, among other things, the school is working on the use of a vaccine preventative of pneumonia, and is studying the influenza in co-operation with the laboratory service of the Medical Department, with a view to discovering the cause of the disease and preventing future epidemics.

In the proposed grouping of these institutions, buildings totaling approximately \$10,000,000 in cost are asked by Surgeon General Ireland. "The current appropriation for 'construction and maintainance of hospitals, 1919' carries an unobligated balance of much more than ample to cover this entire work," writes the surgeon general to the Secretary of War. "It is therefore recommended that Congress authorize the use of this money for a medical center."

Large Surplus.

This surplus, appropriated in anticipation of large numbers of wounded from a longer period of war, is left available for the purpose through the signing of the armistice with Germany. An appropriation of \$350,000 is asked for the purchase of additional land surrounding the present Walter Reed Hospital, to complete the medical center plans.

The buildings which it is proposed to erect are as follows:

Building.	Floor Area, Sq. Ft.	Cost.
Army Medical School Building	290,000	\$2,200,000
Army Medical Library Building	78,000	910,000
Army Medical Museum Building	78,000	875,000
Administrative and operating group	192,480	1,693,800
Officers' quarters	142,250	624,000
Student officers' quarters	284,500	1,200,000
Nurses' group	85,000	504,000
N. C. O.'s quarters....	48,000	187,200
Medical detachment...	35,680	420,700
Wards, two groups, 2,000 beds	406,400	1,828,800
Kitchen, mess and post exchange storage	70,400	225,360
Q. M. transport.....	54,720	105,800
Stables and shops.....	29,375	111,000
Gymnasium and drill hall	15,000	108,350
Guard house.....	10,000	60,000
Chapel	7,000	60,000
Laundry, etc.....		850,000
Bandstand and entrance gates.....		40,000
Grading and road building		160,000
Lighting grounds.....		9,000
Total		\$11,713,410
Deduction for possible reduction in building costs during construction		1,713,410
Probable cost.....		\$10,000,000

ies and gentle-
istration Build-
on—



Reconstruction

Medical Efforts Center on Returning Troops to Full Functionality

- ❖ In an era before the widespread use of antibiotics, efforts to prevent infection were critical in wound management for soldiers with battlefield injuries.
- ❖ Deep, lacerated wounds caused by explosive shells were often exposed to bacteria laden soil and other contaminated debris on the battlefield and in the trenches. To combat gangrene and the need for amputation due to infection, medical staff employed various antiseptic measures including wound debridement and the application of intravenous fluid.
- ❖ Unlike previous military conflicts where veterans received an allowance to purchase prosthetic limbs directly from manufactures, the military launched an internal program to design more economical, standardized, and modern limbs for returning AEF troops maimed in conflict.



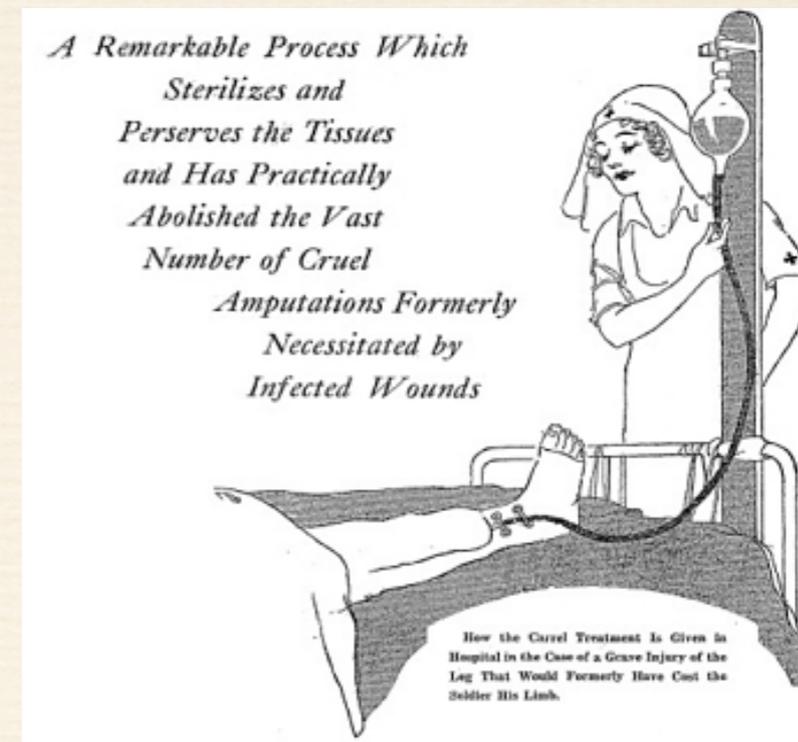
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Smithsonian Institute



*A Remarkable Process Which
Sterilizes and
Preserves the Tissues
and Has Practically
Abolished the Vast
Number of Cruel
Amputations Formerly
Necessitated by
Infected Wounds*

*How the Carrel Treatment Is Given in
Hospital in the Case of a Grave Injury of the
Leg That Would Formerly Have Cost the
Soldier His Limb.*

Smithsonian Institute



Otis Historical Archives

Veterans Affairs

Put Fighting Blood Into Your Business

THE NATION OWES

a great debt of gratitude to the soldiers in France who fought in the first line of attack and to those at home who backed them up.

★ ★ ★

PEACE has imposed new duties upon us all. Let us work to perform these duties even more earnestly than when war was on.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor

For more copies address Roger W. Nelson, Director General, Information and Education Service, Department of Labor, 1915 G. Street N.W., Washington, D. C.



WE WANT THE BOYS HAPPY

WHEN THEY
COME HOME

HOW?

By keeping industry going, opening
up jobs for soldiers.

Employers and employees should
forget personal aims for the
country's sake.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor

For additional copies address Roger W. Nelson, Chief, Information and Education Service, Department of Labor, 1915 G. Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

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❖ As soldiers returned home, Americans debated what debt the country owed veterans for their wartime service. Many veterans lobbied Congress for legislation granting a year's pay to all former service members who had served during the war.

❖ To bolster their claim for a postwar bonus and other benefits, veterans and their supporters argued that the United States had prospered economically during the war and that those who served with the AEF had missed out on economic opportunities enjoyed by other citizens. By 1924, Congress passed a bill that provided veterans a bonus in savings bonds that would mature over the twenty years.

❖ Responsibility for troop reintegration into the workforce was transferred to the Department of Labor's U.S. Employment Service. The wartime employment service placed workers in new jobs created by the war effort and assisted returning soldiers to work.

❖ In its first year of assisting veterans returning from WWI, the service referred 6 million workers for 10 million job openings and issued broadside fliers to remind the public and employers of the country's obligation to those who had served.

❖ After the armistice, funding for the U.S. Employment Service rapidly dwindled and operated chiefly as a clearinghouse for veteran employment information.



"PUT FIGHTING BLOOD IN YOUR BUSINESS" HERE'S HIS RECORD! DOES HE GET A JOB?"

—ARTHUR WOODS, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

NEEDS WITH THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

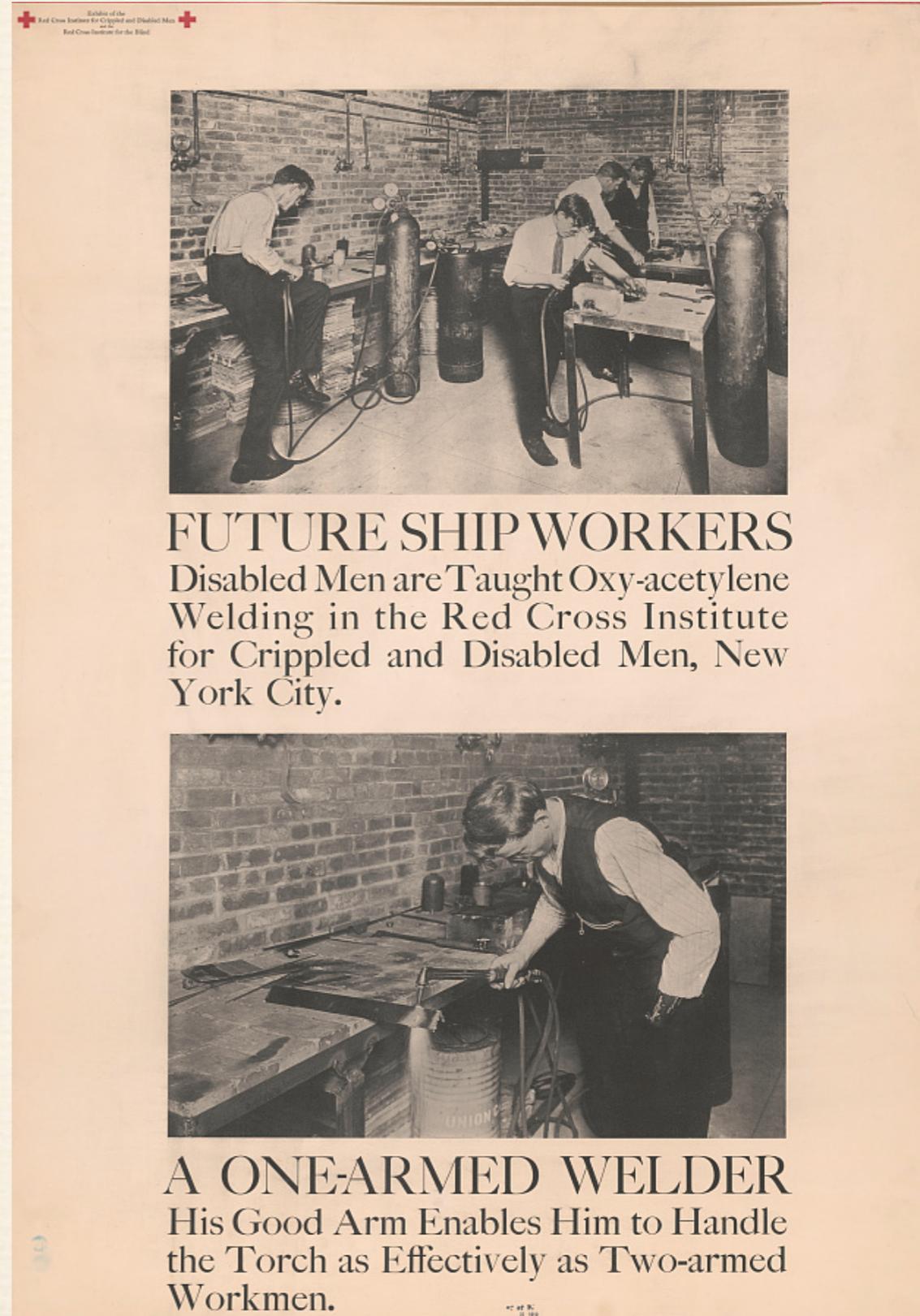
CROSS CO-OPERATING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Veteran Services

Advocating and Administering Benefits to Veterans

- ❖ Reintegrating soldiers into American life greatly concerned government policymakers who established the War Risk Insurance Act of 1917 that provided disability pensions for AEF soldiers.
- ❖ Observing the efforts of the European belligerents to retrain disabled men, many believed America could become a leader in an effort to make it possible for disabled veterans to have meaningful and adequately compensated employment.
- ❖ Congress also responded with the 1918 Smith-Sears Vocational Rehabilitation Act which expanded the federal role in assisting permanently disabled veterans with rehabilitation and in finding productive employment, particularly for soldiers unable to return to their previous vocations due to disability.
- ❖ The legislation proved controversial and implementation was met with resistance as the agency responsible for providing training to disabled veterans largely failed in its mission. Many veterans argued that they were forced into ill-matched vocations and denied access to academic courses that might serve as a bridge to more lucrative professional careers.
- ❖ The soldier rehabilitation act and continued activism of World War I veterans served as a model for future federal legislation on disabilities and laid the groundwork for the modern disability movement.



FUTURE SHIP WORKERS
Disabled Men are Taught Oxy-acetylene Welding in the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, New York City.



A ONE-ARMED WELDER
His Good Arm Enables Him to Handle the Torch as Effectively as Two-armed Workmen.

America's Heroes Return

Commanding Leaders and Combat Veterans Awarded for Distinguished Service



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- ❖ Following the armistice, Americans worked to ensure future generations would remember the catastrophic war and honor those who served.
- ❖ Two million men in the American Expeditionary Force went to France including Commanding leader General John J. Pershing with 1,261 combat veterans awarded the nation's second-highest medal for extraordinary heroism.
- ❖ Established on 2 January 1918 by President Woodrow Wilson, the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to soldiers who exhibited extraordinary heroism while engaged in action against an enemy of the United States.
- ❖ Homecoming parades were held across the country to honor troops returning home with memorials and monuments erected as tributes commemorating the wartime service of individuals and communities.
- ❖ American military cemeteries in Europe showed the human cost of the Great War. To honor U.S. soldiers missing in action with no known burial site the government erected the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.
- ❖ Families whose soldiers were killed in action were recognized as Gold Star Survivors. The term originated during World War I with the practice of the blue star being replaced with a gold star on the service flag that many families displayed to honor their soldiers serving in the armed forces of the United States during a period of war. The replacement of a blue star with a gold star indicated the death of their soldier and allowed community members to know the sacrifice the family had made in the cause of freedom.

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